

THE INDEPENDENT

The People's Paper

Established 1885

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON & SONS, Owners and Publishers.

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON, General Manager.

J. ORLON LIVINGSTON, Editor.

LIEUT. J. A. M. LIVINGSTON, Business Manager.

Issued every Wednesday from the Office of Publishers, Main and Oak Streets, Grimsby.

Telephone 36

Keep Your Paper FOR THE RED CROSS

The GRIMSBY Women's Institute are still anxious to get paper to be sold for the benefit of their Red Cross work. All parties who have old papers or magazines or old rubbers should keep them for this purpose. Fold your paper about a foot square and stack them one on top of the other until you have a bundle about a foot deep, then tie it up with good strong string, one that will not break easily. Keep your magazines separately and tie them up in bundles with strong cord. When you have a sufficient number bring them to the paper building on the east side of the Independent Block GRIMSBY.

Those who cannot deliver the paper themselves to the building, should notify the Independent Office and an automobile will call for the paper.

Periodical collections will be made in the Village, but the parties, who make collections, are busy men and all papers should be tied up in bundles, so that they can be put into an automobile quickly, so as to save time. Parties in the township, who have no way of delivering the paper themselves should make arrangements with some neighbor to bring them to the paper house on his dray or in his automobile.

The Salvation Army from Hamilton has been gathering papers in GRIMSBY and district, but as this organization has no tabernacle in GRIMSBY, the GRIMSBY people should keep their paper for their local Red Cross benefit. If a thousand families save all the paper, it will soon make a car load.

Do not roll the paper into small rolls as they have to be unrolled before they go in the bales and this work costs almost as much as the paper is worth.

If these instructions are followed carefully the Red Cross can make some money out of waste paper.

MAKING AN AIR FLEET

MANY AIRPLANES BEING BUILT IN THE DOMINION.

Nearly 3,000 Machines Are Now In Use In The Training Camps Where Airmen Are Being Prepared To Fight The Hun—An Interesting Account of the Factories.

If the man on the street were asked how many airplanes had been built in Canada since the spring of 1917, when airplane-building began in this country, he might guess as high as 300. Half a dozen or a dozen machines sailing in the air above a training camp looks like quite a flock to the every-day citizen on the ground.

Since the latter part of 1917 nearly three thousand airplanes have been built in Canada. All of these are in use in Canadian training camps except a few which were sent to the winter training camp at Fort Worth, Texas, and left there.

Last year the Imperial Government asked the Munitions Board in Canada to establish a plant for building airplanes. The board with characteristic thoroughness went at the job, and before long a good many million dollars directed by the best organizing ability available were put to work.

The magic of money and brains combined resulted in the establishment of a great plant that covers acres of ground and the floor space of which would make a good-sized farm. In forty-five days after the first sod was turned the wheels were turning and many hundreds of men were working on the first batch of airplanes. Since that time machines have been coming out in a steady stream at the rate of 300 a month.

Besides the factory great training camps and airdromes, with a gunnery school of the Royal Air Force, have been established. In British Columbia over sixty logging camps and many sawmills are cutting airplane timber and lumber.

The writer enjoyed a personally conducted tour of the airplane factory recently, and was shown many wonderful things, many which one's fingers fairly tingle to put on paper, but which cannot be made public yet.

Any sort of well-organized industrial plant is interesting, but a factory where airplanes are made is invested with a romance which attaches to the most romantic engine of war which has been developed in the present struggle.

The lumber comes from the mills of the far away British Columbia coast. This lumber looks like white pine, but it has the resiliency of the toughness of hickory, and the color of pine.

The giant trees, known as silver or Sitka spruce, from which it is cut, are from six feet to twelve feet in diameter, and they raise their plumed heads 300 feet into the soft Pacific air, straight as an arrow. A tree eight feet in diameter was a seedling when Columbus discovered America. A 12-foot veteran was several hundred years old before Capt. Vancouver sailed up the Gulf of Georgia and discovered its habitat. And today they are yielding up their great trunks that freedom may be preserved on the earth and that the Hun shall not dominate and desecrate the beautiful land from which they have sprung.

In the airplane factory are piles of lumber in sheds and kilns, and in freight cars on sidings, carefully selected from the great trunks of those trees. At the mills where the logs are rough sawed about 30 per cent. of the log is selected for re-selection. Every plank is rigidly inspected. A knot as big as a needle, where some ancient twig became submerged in the trunk's growth, will condemn a plank for airplane construction. Every board must be absolutely clear of checks or knots.

If the end of the plank shows less than five annular rings it indicates that during a period of its life the trees grew rapidly, and consequently the grain will be coarse and unreliable, and that plank will go into the discard. The slower the growth the finer and denser will the grain be.

Then none of the outside or sapwood of the log is suitable for this purpose, neither may the heart of the log be used. So that when the sawyer has taken what he needs, according to his rules, two-thirds of the log will find its way to storage piles, some to go as lumber for ordinary uses, some to be ground into pulp at the paper mills of the Pacific coast.

At the factory the lumber comes under a still more rigid inspection and selection. It comes in pieces of from two to four inches thick and from four to eight inches wide and up to sixteen feet in length. Of course planks are cut at the coast mills up to forty and fifty feet long, but all the long stuff is shipped to England for the wing beams of big and scout planes.

From the lumber at the factory only perfect pieces are selected for the wing beams. A piece not suitable for wing beams may contain shorter pieces for braces and the cross beams and standards. There is therefore very little waste at the factory.

As yet only instructional machines are built in Canada, but after the war it is very probable that commercial machines will be turned out, for there is little doubt that the airplane will become almost as common as the motor car for many purposes.

"Will it be possible after the war for a man to operate a machine with, say the average mechanical knowledge required to drive a motor car," the writer asked the manager.

"There is no reason why such a machine can not be built and it is quite safe to say that such machines will be on the market. Machines for commercial use will be much simpler and less expensive than war planes,"

ESCAPED FROM GERMANY.

Two Chums Get "Out of the Jaws of Hunland."

"Out of the Jaws of Hunland" sounds like the title of the sort of book in which we used to revel in the days when we considered G. A. Henry the greatest writer of English romance, with David Kerr a close second. As a matter of fact, it is the tale of the experience of two young Canadians, Corpl. Fred McMullen, sniper, and Pte. Jack Evans, bomber, who fell into the hands of the Germans in the spring of 1916, but refused to remain prisoners until the end of the war. McMullen's home is in Toronto, and since his return from the front he has been employed by the Harbor Commission. Before the war Evans was a tiremaker for a firm in Oshawa, but since his return from Germany he has prospered in the business world. He discovered his ability as a speaker, and for several months he has been addressing audiences in various parts of the United States, telling them his experiences and giving them an opportunity to meet a Canadian who has done something in the war. That fact ought to be cheering news for people in this country who will tell you that we have been represented too largely in the United States by men who have made their overseas journeys merely to England or with Cook's tours of the front, and whose war experience has been little more than a prolonged orgy of listening to themselves talk.

This book of adventure has been put together in rather an unusual manner. It is not a joint story. Each man tells his own adventures, and pieces of their experiences are run alternately. As a matter of fact, they worked quite independently in getting away from the Germans. As they say in the introduction of their tale: "One of the funny things about it is that we enlisted about the same time, in the same battalion, went through about the same training, were captured on the same day within a quarter of a mile of the same spot in the same line, were exiled in the same railway station, one of us in a room above, the other below, at about the same time; were at different times in the same prison camps, even occupied the same cell when they brought either one of us back, after trying to make a getaway of it; got away, the last time, within a few days of each other and, though starting in different German provinces, hit the Holland border and got over the line at nearly the same spot. All this happened, and yet, till we met each other incidentally in old Gravesend in England, neither of us had any idea the other was anywhere but scrapping it out back in the trenches with the rest of the C.M.R. boys. Since then we have been mighty good pals."

Both men tell their story in an easy conversational manner. They speak in our public schools. They are an observing pair of writers, and give a clear impression of what they saw and endured in Germany. They make it evident that life in a German prison camp was no bed of roses, but they do not emphasize their sufferings unduly. They claim that, thanks to the Red Cross parcels, which always came through to them, seldom being stolen, they were frequently better fed than the Germans, either the guards or the civilians. Their captors looked with envious eyes on their pieces of soap and the real boots that they wore.

The story of their various attempts to escape, culminating in success, end in the ninth chapter, and the tenth chapter is devoted to an account of their impressions of conditions in Germany. From what they saw, these two men are sure that the shortage of food and clothing cannot be exaggerated. They say that the German soldiers have rations which a British Tommy simply would not endure. These Germans can be bought, at least Corpl. McMullen and Pte. Evans judge so from their experience, and they say: "In some ways they were ready to suffer a good deal for the fatherland, but there were mighty few of them who couldn't be won to do anything with the proper bribe." That is a German trait we had not heard about. The authors do some very plain talking for the benefit of Canadian boosters and grunblers. For example, they tell us: "Most people think that a good deal of war work is being done in Canada. Say, if they knew conditions as we saw them in Germany they would think a mighty sight less of it. What would we think, for instance, if only every man who was fit to go to war was forced to put himself under close registration and to work wherever and at whatever job the authorities saw fit? What would we think if not only the children in their teens but also the little tots of ten and eleven were forced into war work and entirely aside from any direction by their parents, were put to labor which we would consider much beyond them, and in hours while the men of our laboring class would not stand at all? And yet we saw all this happening right around us in Germany."

Canon Scott.

Canon Scott, who is reported wounded in arms and legs, had a name throughout the Canadian Corps for absolute fearlessness, especially when taking stretcher bearers under fire. He received the D.S.O. recently for going over the top with the battalion, on which occasion he took three German prisoners. Once when he was preaching his sermon was interrupted by the explosion of a shell. He calmly remarked he never heard the shell, but thought it might be a friend going to see him down by a cancer. The men laughed and the sermon was resumed.

Only seventy-three in 1,000 letters delivered in the United Kingdom came from the aid.



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

For sale by JAS. A. WRAY

McClary's
Pandora
Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

FUEL SUPPLY FREE

To Municipalities of the
Province of Ontario



A view in the hardwood forests in the Algonquin Park

OWING to the seriousness of the fuel situation at the present time, the Government of Ontario would urge upon all the farmers or others who may have wood lots, to assist at this time by making provision for their fuel supply from such lots.

The Government would also draw the attention of the various Municipalities throughout the Province to the necessity of taking some Municipal action to secure fuel supply. To this end the Government has decided to issue to any Municipality in Ontario a permit to cut fire wood in Algonquin Park or from other Crown Lands free of charge. For particulars as to localities, conditions of cutting, etc., apply to

G. H. FERGUSON,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

BUSINESS CARDS

DENTAL
DR. W. A. BROWNLEE
Dentist
Office—Stephen Block
(Second Floor)
Office Hours—9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GRIMSBY, ONT.

Dr. J. M. Hughton
Dentist
Office over J. C. Farrells Shoe Store
Phone 215 Electrical Equipment
GRIMSBY ONT

F. HANSEL, Dentist,
Office and residence, 73 Sherman Ave.
South, between King and Main Sts.
and five doors north of the H. G. & B.
Ry. line.
Hamilton, Ont.

LEGAL
G. B. McCONACHIE
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public
Office—Grimsby and Beausville.
Money to loan at current rates.

Henry Carpenter
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
45 Federal Life Building, Hamilton
Phone 764

LAZIER & LAZIER, BARRISTERS,
Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Money to
loan at best rates. Office, "Apex"
Building, Hamilton.
F. Lazier, M. J. Lazier

AUCTIONEER
JAS. A. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer
and Valuator
Grimsby, Ontario.

LAND SURVEYOR
McKay, McKay & Webster
DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
CIVIL ENGINEERS
James J. McKay Ernest G. McKay
William G. Webster
Telephone 4766
607 Bank of Hamilton Chambers
HAMILTON, ONT.

MEDICAL
Dr. R. A. Alexander
Physician and Surgeon
Coroner, County Lincoln
Office Hours: 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m.
and 7 to 8 p.m.
Main Street West,
Phone No. 1, Grimsby.

MISCELLANEOUS
MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security—
Private and Company funds
W. B. CALDER
Valuator for The Hamilton
Provident and Loan Society
Insurance and Real Estate
Office—Main Street, Grimsby
PHONE NO. 7

Thrift is the surest rudder in
this time of national peril

SAVE COAL
LIGHT
GASOLINE
MONEY

Fuel Saved is Fuel Made
"Save until it Hurts"

Labatt's

An Old Friend with a New Name

LONG before Labatt's Brew came to the fermenting tuns, they have passed through the processes which give them the flavor, the body, the tonic quality which has made the old style Labatt's Ale, Canada's favorite for over eighty years.

Old London Brew, the new brew which Labatt's will put on the market at Easter time, is made with the same ingredients, with the same care and skill and by the same processes as the ale you have known and used for so many years.

Old London Brew

JOHN LABATT, Limited, Brewing Since 1832
LONDON, Ont., and No. 4 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

Main Street - Grimsby



THEAL BROS. HARDWARE
Phone 21 GRIMSBY, ONT.

The food board earnestly requests the fullest co-operation of those interested in the observation of this regulation.

BRANTFORD SALES LIMITED
DISTRIBUTORS
BRANTFORD, CANADA

LES LIMITED
S
CANADA

For all his fellow camels.
—Tennyson J. Daft.

1941

No farmer shall be supplied with anthracite coal until you issue

LOCAL ITEMS

of interest in and
around GRIMSBY

For Sale.—Good eating potatoes, also cooking apples. A. A. Livingston.

House to Rent.—Newly decorated, all modern conveniences, electric light, hot water heating. Apply P. P. Carruthers or F. P. Mackenzie, Metal Craft Co., Ltd.

Electric Light and Power Wiring.—Let me give you an estimate on your electrical work, orders promptly attended to. E. Farewell, phone 311, GRIMSBY.

For Sale.—Hard Maple Live wood, \$5.00 per cord C. O. D. I am also prepared to do circular sawing. Apply to Palmer Hill, phone 22 ring 2.

Lieut. J. Arthur Livingston, of Woodbury Forest, Virginia, is home for the holidays.

Mr. W. F. Robinson returned last Saturday from Winnipeg, where he was engaged in the building business.

Mr. A. Millward of Winnipeg, came to GRIMSBY to attend the funeral of his brother Stanley, on his way here he fractured his left arm in an accident.

To Rent.—A house on John St., GRIMSBY, seven rooms, electric lights and city water. Possession January 1st. Apply to Geo. Udeil, phone 75, GRIMSBY.

Lost.—On Dec. 15th at the Veterans parade to St. Andrew's church, briar wood pipe with bent stem, made by Dunhill, London, Eng. Valued as a keepsake. Finder will be rewarded by returning to H. L. Roberts or leaving at the Independent Office.

The annual meeting of School Section No. 1, North GRIMSBY, will be held in the School House on Thursday, the 26th of December at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Private Sale.—Carpets (Brussels, velvet and wool), couch, 4 tables, 12 chairs, veranda chairs, single bed, springs and mattress (Ostermoor), mattress for double bed, Hall rack, secretary, sewing machine (New Raymond), kitchen cabinet, kitchen range (Happy Thought), feather bed and dishes. Apply to Mrs. E. J. Snelting, GRIMSBY.

Mr. Thos. Pearson of North GRIMSBY sent a package of snow globes to his son in England and they arrived in perfect condition. They were welcome in a country where apples are selling at \$15.00 per barrel wholesale.

Notice to Fruit Growers.—James Steven, Sr., Beamsville, is again appointed Agent for Brown Brothers Nursery Company. I am now ready to take orders for nursery stock, shrubs and roses, for fall and spring planting. If I don't get to your place, call me up by phone 5 ring 4, Beamsville and I will attend to your wants at once. James Steven, Sr.

Removal Notice.—Mr. Rouse (Globe Optical) Hamilton, Optician, doing business over 17 years at 111 King East has removed to 62 King East, 4 doors west of the Post Office.

FORD.—At GRIMSBY on Sunday, Dec. 22nd, 1918, Mrs. Robert Ford (formerly Miss Maud Zumstein of Smithville), at the age of 42 years.

Now For
The RUSH

Our December business this year has been far beyond our anticipation but we still have a well assorted stock to interest the late buyers. From the China Mustard Pot at 35c to the \$100.00 diamond ring, you will find something for each member of the family.

VERNON TUCK
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
GRIMSBY

Agency "His Master's Voice."

UMBRELLAS
AND CANES
Make Useful
Christmas Gifts

Our stock is varied, and just that much different in style and quality to those usually shown to make them well worth the slight difference in price. We invite your inspection.

Store open until 10 p.m.

Robt. Duncan & Co.

Booksellers
James St. and Market Square
Hamilton.

A BOX OF
Huylers
CHOCOLATES

Will settle the question of chocolates as a Christmas gift. They are in a class alone for quality.

50c to \$5.00 PER BOX

Parke & Parke Ltd.

Macnab St. and Market Sq.
Hamilton

For The
Sunday School
Teacher

Peabody's Select Notes, \$1.25, sent by mail \$1.35. Tarbell's Teachers Guide \$1.25, sent by mail \$1.35. Arnold's Commentary 65c, sent by mail 65c. Gist of the Lesson 25c, by mail 30c. Bible Pictures Illustrated S. S. Lessons 60c, sent by mail 70c. Golden Text Booklets 50c a dozen, by mail 65c.

Large carefully selected stock of books for prizes and libraries.

CLOKE & SON
16 West King St.
HamiltonWhat Chance
Have I?

This is always the question of the one who has failed to develop his abilities.

Hundreds of important, lucrative positions are going begging because there are so few trained men and women to fill them.

Don't stay in the rut of a poor untrained position, develop your ability for bigger things.

Canada Business College offers you the opportunity. You can enroll at any time, send for calendar and information.

THE SAD BEREAVEMENT OF THE
ZUMSTEIN FAMILY

The Zumstein family of South GRIMSBY is a sad family this week, two members dying within a few hours of each other.

Miss Phoebe Zumstein on her way to Hamilton stepped from a moving train in the city and was instantly killed on Friday evening, Dec. 20.

At the time her sister, Mrs. Robt. Ford, formerly Miss Maud Zumstein, was lying ill with influenza at the home of L. M. Nelles, GRIMSBY, where she had been employed for some time. Early Sunday morning she passed away from heart failure. Both ladies were former residents of GRIMSBY and were well known here. The double funeral took place in Hamilton.

PAID UP LIST

Jay D. Book, Grimsby East, Dec. 31/18
R. Dipper, Grimsby, Dec. 31/18
Geo. A. Brown, Toronto, Dec. 2/18
H. C. Deamer, Grimsby, Dec. 8/19
Mrs. McGillicuddy, Toronto, Dec. 31/19
James Lawrence, Manchester, Eng., Dec. 31/18
Mrs. Miosa Phipps, Grimsby, July 13/19
Frank Hand, Grimsby, Dec. 31/18
Jas. F. Bird, Grimsby, June 1/19
J. P. Robertson, Grimsby, Mar. 8/19
W. S. Marriott, Grimsby East, Jan. 31/19
J. N. Gower, Hamilton, Jan. 20/19
J. W. Hay, Grimsby East, Dec. 15/18
E. N. Wiggins, Toronto, Mar. 5/19
Wm. Bowman, Smithville, Dec. 31/18
H. Fleming, Grimsby, Jan. 27/19
Mrs. Hester Weeks, Grimsby, Oct. 27/19
Robert Henderson, St. Catharines, June 15/19
Beamsville Preserving Co., Beamsville, Feb. 15/19
Alfred Towner, Mt. Albion, Dec. 31/18
M. R. Milmine, Grassies, Dec. 1/19
Elgin Parker, Hamilton, Dec. 31/18
Ceel Govland, Smithville, Sept. 15/19
Robt. Cosby, Grimsby, July 1/19
R. O. Smith, Grimsby, Dec. 31/18
Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Grimsby East, July 22/19
Mrs. T. S. McGilvery, Hamilton, Feb. 23/19
Jas. M. Durham, Grimsby East, Dec. 31/18

THE DECEMBER REPORT OF
WINONA CONTINUATION
SCHOOL

The Essay Competition conducted by the Victory Loan Committee of Ontario the pupils in this school awarded medals are: First Essay: Gump; Second, P. H. Roberts; Essay form—Annie Johnston 50, Edward Garrard 75, Phyllis Roberts 60, Margaret Thomas 50, Mary O'Connell 50, Frances Nesbitt 37, Partial—Isabel Brand 47, May

A
Merry Xmas
to All.

A. F. HAWKE & CO.,
GRIMSBY.

The Cash and Delivery
Meat Market, Grimsby

Phone 215 License No 9-9258

I wish to announce to the public that I have taken over D. E. Swayze's Meat Market and I am prepared to take orders for delivery. Parties wanting any fowl for Christmas should place their order immediately owing to the scarcity.

We carry a full line of fresh and cured meats Our motto:

"Good meats at right prices."

Your patronage will be appreciated

IRVIN OLMSTEAD, Prop.

Mr. D. E. Swayze wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many Customers, and solicit their patronage for his successor I. Olmstead.

Fire Fire Fire

I have now opened up a store on the corner of Main and Depot Streets, opposite the Post Office where you will be able to select a real Christmas Box at Special Prices.

Just a Few of the Fire Bargains

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC TOASTERS @.....\$1.50
SUNBEAM MAZDA ELECTRIC LAMPS, 25w.....40c
SUNBEAM MAZDA ELECTRIC LAMPS, 60 w.....45c
GRANITEWARE ROASTING PANS @.....30 per cent off reg. price
GRANITEWARE TEA AND COFFEE POTS @ 20 per cent. off reg. Price.

SEVERAL QUEBEC HEATERS, to clear at 50 per cent. off reg. Price.

One Second-hand PANDORA RANGE, a snap @.....\$15.00
One Second-hand PENINSULAR RANGE, @.....\$30.00
Do not fail to see the much talked of "McCulloch Ranges and Heaters at special Fire Sale prices.

J.F.BIRD, Grimsby Phone 320

Weston 49, John Reakes 38, Ruth Barker, absent.

second Form—William Hewitson 74, Verna Lewis 67, Geraldine Kelly 67, Howard Wilson 64, Grace Crealock 59, Emma Camps 56, Clifford Baidley 53, Ernest House 50, Florence MacKay 49, William Acres, absent.

Partial—Isabelle Peace 63, Edward McCulloch 53, Marion Peace 50.

THE CHURCHES

BAPTIST

Sunday, December 29th
11 a.m.—"Jehovah's Faithfulness."
2.30 p.m.—Bible School—views of the Life of Christ.
7 p.m.—"Is Life Worth Living?"
Monday, 5 p.m.—B. Y. P. U.
Golden Text—"This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith." 1 John 5:4.
Friday 27th 6 p.m.—Sunday School supper and social evening

No. 450.

BY-LAW NUMBER 450, of the Village of Grimsby to provide for the repealing of a By-law creating a Board of Water Commissioners for the Village of Grimsby.

WHEREAS, by By-law of the Village of Grimsby submitted to the electors of the said Village on the 30th day of July, 1906, a Board of Water Commissioners for the Village of Grimsby was duly created.

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to repeal the said By-law. THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Grimsby enacts as follows:—

1. That the said By-law providing for the election of a Board of Water Commissioners for the Village of Grimsby duly assented to by the electors of the Village of Grimsby on the 30th day of July, 1906, and read a third time and finally passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Grimsby, on the 6th day of August, 1906, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. The votes of the duly qualified electors of the Corporation of the Village of Grimsby shall be taken on this By-law at the same time and at the same place as the annual election for the Municipal Council and the Deputy Returning Officers appointed to hold the said election shall take the vote.

3. On the 31st day of December, 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Head of the Council of the said Corporation shall attend at the Council Chamber in the said Municipality for the purpose of appointing and if requested so to do shall appoint by writing signed by him two persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk and one person to attend at each polling place on behalf of the persons interested in the passing of the said By-law and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in opposing the passing of the same.

4. On the 7th day of January, 1919, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Council Chamber in the said Municipality the Clerk of the Municipality shall attend and sum up the votes given for and against the said By-law. Read a first and second time this 12th day of Nov. 1918.

CHAS. T. FARRELL, REVR.
W. B. RUSS, Clerk.
TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of a By-law which has been taken into consideration and which will be finally passed by the Council of the Municipality, in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto, after one month from the first publication thereof in the Grimsby Independent newspaper, the which first publication was on Wednesday, 11th day of December, 1918 and that the votes of the duly qualified electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon on the day and at the hours and place therein set out.

W. B. RUSS, Clerk.
Grimsby, Dec. 7th, 1918.

WM. HEWSON WILL HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE

Wm. Hewson, living half-mile East of the Stone Road on Yonge St., South GRIMSBY, has sold his farm and will offer all his farm stock and implements for sale by public auction on Friday, Dec. 27th, 1918 at 1 o'clock p.m. Terms nine months. Jas. A. Livingston, Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

Record of Progress for five years taken from Government Statement as of October 31st.

	Deposits	Loans	Total Assets
1913	335,661,000.	29,530,000.	36,174,000.
1914	33,780,000.	31,284,000.	44,822,000.
1915	36,161,000.	31,965,000.	46,937,000.
1917	38,700,000.	31,111,000.	49,811,000.
1918	60,514,000.	40,114,000.	71,554,000.

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

F. W. Tottenberger, Manager at Grimsby.

AVOID GRIPPE and COLDS

by keeping your feet dry.

H. BULL, Boot Shop, is waiting to take care of your requirements in

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Give Us a Look!
That's all We Ask
H. BULL

Phone 313 R 2 Shoe Store

PEERLESS WATER SYSTEM

work automatically and give you an abundant supply of fresh, running water at any hour of the day or night.

Call and see one of these systems in full operation at the

Standard Sanitary

Mfg. Co., Limited

20-28 Jackson St., Hamilton, Ont.

Statement for School Section No. 1 North Grimsby, 1918.

1918	RECEIPTS
Jan. 1	By balance from 1917.....\$2557 13
Mar. 19	Strathcona grant 5 00
May 10	Rent for election 4 00
Oct. 18	Legislative grant..... 150 19
Nov. 27	Municipal grant 38 52
Dec. 16	Municipal grant 2011 00
	Interest..... 44 72
	\$4810 56

EXPENDITURE			
Dec. 29	To Theal Bros...	\$	4 65
Jan. 2	H. E. Jenner, auditor...		2 00
	H. K. Griffith, auditor...		2 00
5	Grimsby Independent rel ports...		2 75
7	H. Hillier, sup plies...		2 55
10	T. Eaton Co., book cases...		37 15
Feb. 1	Red Cross, San. App. Co., chemicals...		16 00
Mar. 1	J. C. Mariatt, chairs...		10 00
Apr. 1	J. W. Eaton, coal W. F. Randall, coal...		51 15 12 20
19	J. L. Wright, Strathcona grant supplies		4 00

May 1	J. L. Wright, seeds for pupils..... 2 25
6	Jas. Wray..... 32 25
10	Educational Pub. Co., dictionary..... 9 00
10	H. Hillier..... 5 00
10	Mrs. B. Snyder, supply teaching..... 12 00
28	Wm. Briggs, books..... 16 02
June 4	Hoshal & Burgoyne, Theal Bros., lawn mower, etc..... 17 82
July 1	Jas. A. Wray..... 86 15
Aug. 21	G. A. Vaughn..... 18 00
Nov. 1	Vernon Tuck, medals..... 5 00
	W. L. Halst..... 2 30
	O. Coshy, wood..... 50 00
	E. G. McCallum, electric light, etc..... 9 31
12	J. Silverman, labor..... 1 50
29	E. Beasley, sawing wood..... 2 00
Dec. 2	J. W. Eaton & Son, coal..... 56 25
2	J. L. Wright, salary..... 760 50
	L. Monsinger..... 597 75
	A. O. Bows, laugh..... 297 50
	E. G. McCallum..... 50 00
	Balance..... 2633 48
	\$4810 56

Report of Road Commissioner for Eastern Division, North Grimsby, 1918.

Feb. 23rd.	J. W. Hills, 48 hrs. Grimsby mountain.....\$ 14 46	J. Konkle, sharpening blade road machine..... 2
T. Pearson, 14 hrs. team, 23 hrs. man..... 14 70	J. Clark, 6 hrs., shovelling snow..... 1 50	R. Neville, 4 1/2 hrs. Grimsby Mountain..... 1
W. Kemp, 4 hrs. shovelling snow..... 1 00	W. J. Carson, 5 hrs..... 1 25	F. Hurst, 165 hrs. Commissioner..... 64
T. Mackie, 14 1/2 hrs. man, 4 1/2 hrs. team..... 6 70	B. Hurst, 21 hrs..... 5 25	June 29th.
W. J. Carson, 5 hrs..... 1 25	W. Vall, 16 hrs..... 4 00	E. W. Fry, 50 sticks stump- ing powder..... 7
B. Hurst, 21 hrs..... 5 25	E. F. Hurst, 10 hrs team..... 5 50	F. House, 5 hrs. blasting stump..... 2
W. Vall, 16 hrs..... 4 00	J. Kemp, 13 hrs..... 3 25	Theal Bros., hardware..... 1
E. F. Hurst, 10 hrs team..... 5 50	W. Shelton, 15 hrs..... 3 75	W. Carson, 55 hrs. team on grader..... 33
J. Kemp, 13 hrs..... 3 25	P. Zoellner, 11 hrs..... 2 75	J. Kemp, trip to Vineland... 3
W. Shelton, 15 hrs..... 3 75	J. Douglas, 4 hrs..... 1 00	A. Yeager, 6 yds. gravel..... 1
P. Zoellner, 11 hrs..... 2 75	B. Douglas, 15 hrs..... 3 75	G. L. Book, 31 yds. gravel... 15
J. Douglas, 4 hrs..... 1 00	A. Bator, 51 hrs. man, 5 hrs. team..... 15 50	A. H. Hurst, 22 days team... 122
B. Douglas, 15 hrs..... 3 75	J. Wells, 15 hrs..... 3 75	W. Pearson, 17 days team... 102
A. Bator, 51 hrs. man, 5 hrs. team..... 15 50	F. Hurst, 55 hrs. Commissioner..... 16 50	D. Hurst, 6 days..... 18
J. Wells, 15 hrs..... 3 75	J. H. Beamer, 93 hrs. engine crushing stone..... 100 00	T. Mackie, 5 days team.... 30
F. Hurst, 55 hrs. Commissioner..... 16 50	G. Hills, 92 hrs. team drawing stone..... 50 60	Scott & Sangster, tongue in road machine..... 5
J. H. Beamer, 93 hrs. engine crushing stone..... 100 00	J. Douglas, 25 hrs. at crusher..... 6 75	E. Shearer, 7 1/2 hrs. team... 4
G. Hills, 92 hrs. team drawing stone..... 50 60	M. W. Meikle, 105 hrs..... 27 00	F. Hurst, 25 days 6 hrs. Commissioner..... 102
J. Douglas, 25 hrs. at crusher..... 6 75	R. Douglas, 53 hrs. man, 3 hrs. team..... 22 40	Aug. 3rd.
M. W. Meikle, 105 hrs..... 27 00	W. J. Farrell, 10 hrs..... 2 50	P. Marlow, 2 days..... 6
R. Douglas, 53 hrs. man, 3 hrs. team..... 22 40	W. Carson, 40 hrs..... 10 00	E. F. Hurst, 2 1/2 days team 15
W. J. Farrell, 10 hrs..... 2 50	T. Trimble, 65 hrs..... 17 83	A. H. Hurst, 13 days team... 75
W. Carson, 40 hrs..... 10 00	A. Garr, 7 hrs..... 1 75	W. Pearson, 1 day team..... 6
T. Trimble, 65 hrs..... 17 83	J. W. Hills, 97 hrs..... 29 10	T. Mackie, 10 days team..... 60
A. Garr, 7 hrs..... 1 75	B. Hurst, 94 hrs..... 23 50	F. Hurst, 5 days team and mower cutting weeds..... 30
J. W. Hills, 97 hrs..... 29 10	W. Farrell, 85 hrs. team drawing stone..... 46 75	W. Manson, 8 hrs..... 1
B. Hurst, 94 hrs..... 23 50	L. Travis, 87 hrs. team..... 47 85	E. Shearer, 2 hrs. team..... 1
W. Farrell, 85 hrs. team drawing stone..... 46 75	J. Smith, 10 hrs. team..... 5 50	Theal Bros., nails..... 50
L. Travis, 87 hrs. team..... 47 85	T. Mackie, 119 hrs. team..... 65 45	F. Hurst, 19 days 8 hours Commissioner..... 79
J. Smith, 10 hrs. team..... 5 50	W. J. Carson, 4 hrs. team scrap- ing..... 2 20	Sept. 7th.
T. Mackie, 119 hrs. team..... 65 45	I. Swart, 6 hrs. team..... 3 30	D. Walker, 3 days..... 9
W. J. Carson, 4 hrs. team scrap- ing..... 2 20	T. Pearson, 6 hrs. team..... 3 30	Dr. Wolfenden, 16 loads cin- ders..... 8
I. Swart, 6 hrs. team..... 3 30	A. Yeager, 12 hrs. team, 12 yds. gravel..... 21 10	E. Hills, 2 days..... 6
T. Pearson, 6 hrs. team..... 3 30	J. H. Beamer, engine at crusher..... 26 00	Theal Bros., nails..... 1
A. Yeager, 12 hrs. team, 12 yds. gravel..... 21 10	Theal Bros., hardware..... 3 73	A. Yeager, 5 yds. gravel..... 1
J. H. Beamer, engine at crusher..... 26 00	W. Carson, 20 hrs. team..... 11 00	T. Mackie, 62 hrs. team..... 37
Theal Bros., hardware..... 3 73	H. G. & B. Ry., freight..... 1 65	A. H. Hurst, 134 hrs. team 80
W. Carson, 20 hrs. team..... 11 00	F. Hurst, 190 hrs. Commissioner..... 57 00	E. F. Hurst, 55 hrs. team, 1 day man..... 37
H. G. & B. Ry., freight..... 1 65	May 25th.	D. Hurst, 20 hrs. on drain... 6
F. Hurst, 190 hrs. Commissioner..... 57 00	T. Mackie, 11 1/2 hrs. team on grader..... 69 00	W. Shelton, 33 yds. gravel... 13
May 25th.	A. Hurst, 12 1/2 days team..... 75 00	F. Hurst, 142 hrs. Commissioner..... 56
T. Mackie, 11 1/2 hrs. team on grader..... 69 00	Theal Bros., nails..... 50 00	Dec. 16th.
A. Hurst, 12 1/2 days team..... 75 00	D. Marsh, plank..... 6 31	Geo. Marlow, 3 days 2 hrs... 9
Theal Bros., nails..... 50 00	R. Asquith, axle grease..... 15 00	R. Douglas, 6 hrs. team..... 3
D. Marsh, plank..... 6 31	W. Vall, 1 hr. team..... 60 00	J. Musselman, 2 days team 12
R. Asquith, axle grease..... 15 00	W. Carson, 5 hrs. team..... 2 75	Scott & Sangster, repairs... 7
W. Vall, 1 hr. team..... 60 00		W. Shelton, 3 yds. gravel... 1
W. Carson, 5 hrs. team..... 2 75		F. Hurst, 10 days 3 hrs. Commissioner..... 41

\$1972 63

F. HURST, Commissioner.

Saltfleet Council.

REGULAR MEETING

Minutes of the 15th meeting of the Saltfleet Council held in Council Chamber, Stoney Creek, December 16th, 1918 at 10.30 a. m.

All the members present.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. Hewitt asking for damages to auto on Barton Street.

Reports from Board of Health, Treasury Officer and S. Hildreth Road Commissioner were read.

Moved by Mr. Bridgman seconded by Mr. Lottridge, that leave be given to introduce a By-law to place for holding the Municipal Election for 1919 and to appoint Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNelly seconded by Mr. Ready, that the Council go into a Committee of the whole on the second reading of the By-law to provide for Election in Saltfleet for 1919 and or appointing Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNelly seconded by Mr. Ready, that the By-law to provide for holding Municipal Elections for Saltfleet for 1919 and appointing Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks for the same be now read a third time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNelly seconded by Mr. Ready, that the claim of F. E. Hewitt of Grimsby for \$18.75 be received and the Clerk instructed to write him that this Council feels that the Township should not be held liable for the damage. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bridgman seconded by Mr. Lottridge, that the accounts of Dr. Thompson for \$112.63 for services to influenza patients unable to pay and of \$315.25 to Dr. Green for services to influenza patients and other Township poor be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lottridge seconded by Mr. Lottridge, that the reports of the Board of Health, Treasury Officer and S. Hildreth be received, adopted and printed in the minutes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNelly seconded by Mr. Ready, that the sum of \$5.00 be paid Hamilton Jacobs for shovelling in January, 1918. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNelly seconded by Mr. Ready, that the Reeve and Clerk be instructed to negotiate with John Depew for the sale of

the Fire Hall and land in Stoney Creek. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ready, seconded by Mr. Lottridge, that the following amounts be paid:

S. S. No. 1, taxes.....	\$3027 24
" M. Grant.....	900 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 2, taxes.....	1225 40
" M. Grant.....	500 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 3, taxes.....	3048 59
" M. Grant.....	1350 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 4, taxes.....	950 48
" M. Grant.....	500 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 5, taxes.....	1037 55
" M. Grant.....	500 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 6, taxes.....	731 33
" M. Grant.....	300 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 7, taxes.....	371 25
" M. Grant.....	300 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 8, taxes.....	647 84
" M. Grant.....	300 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 9, taxes.....	532 66
" M. Grant.....	300 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
S. S. No. 10, taxes.....	915 92
" M. Grant.....	300 00
" M. Loan Fund interest.....	32 84
Separate School Board, taxes.....	73 20
County Westworth, County taxes.....	2825 40
Treasurer of Ontario Sinking Fund S. S. No. 2.....	235 07
Treasurer of Ontario Sinking Fund Swamp Drain.....	302 23
Treasurer of Ontario Sinking Fund Sup. Swamp Drain.....	33 60
Sinking Fund, S. S. No. 1 1st. issue.....	296 00
" 2nd. issue.....	250 00
" 3rd. issue.....	250 00
" 4th. issue.....	250 00
Selecting Jurors.....	12 00
Board of Health.....	151 50
Rent of Council Chamber.....	150 00
W. Hendershott, refund taxes, 1917.....	6 70
A. Nelson, By-law 474.....	86 30
A. Nelson, Gen. Fund.....	77 30
Jas. O'Brien, By-law 397.....	25 00
S. Hildreth, By-law 414A.....	140 13
S. Hildreth, Gen. Fund.....	50 43
Walter Clark, Stoney Creek By-law.....	15 70
J. A. Lottridge, wood for Mrs. Emery.....	10 00
Wentworth Quarry Co., Hildreth Division.....	319 41
D. H. Depew, By-law 397.....	39 30
Hamilton Health Assoc'n., Mr. McEae.....	78 34
City Hospital, R. Croston.....	40 00
J. A. Livingston, on printing.....	150 00
A. Marshall Swamp Drain.....	38 40
Dr. Green, influenza and poor.....	315 25
Dr. Thompson, influenza.....	112 00
Marrus Lee, Swamp Drain.....	15 10
Deputation to Toronto re Hydro.....	15 00
J. C. Moore, Clerk and Bailiff.....	24 00
Reeve, telephone (long distance).....	16 50
J. R. Cowell, Trnancy.....	10 00
Codifiers fees.....	300 00
Erland Lee, telephone, postage, etc. expenses.....	21 45
G. C. Pettit, part salary.....	500 00
W. S. Johnston, 20 posts.....	25 00
Library.....	100 00

Board of Health Report

To the Council of the Township of Saltfleet:

Gentlemen,—

The Board of Health herewith submits its annual report for the year ending December 15th, 1918.

The Board desires to state that it has had an uneventful year with the exception of its fight against the influenza outbreak. In handling this dread disease, our M. O. H. has been greatly assisted by all the Doctors practicing in the Township and their harmonious and combined assistance, has rendered the death rate in the Township very small.

Severe cases have been caused principally by want of proper care owing to a number being ill at the same time in a family or by patients, before being fully recovered, returning to their household or other duties.

This Board feels it would be remiss in its duty, if it did not take this means of expressing to our M. O. H. an all the Medical Fraternity its deep appreciation of their untiring and efficient efforts and willing response to all demands made upon them.

It also desires to record its appreciation of the kind and able assistance rendered by the neighbors of the stricken families. Special thanks are due the Daughters of the Empire in Hamilton, who responded so nobly to the call for help. They sent food and clothing as well as Sisters of Service to a number of stricken homes.

The Board would ask for generous treatment in reference to the different accounts of expenses incurred in successfully fighting this disease, which will probably be presented.

The Board recommends the payment of the following as its expenses for 1918:

Dr. Green, M. O. H., 5 meetings.....	\$ 15 00
T. J. Mahoney, Chairman, 5 meetings.....	15 00
E. M. Smith, member, 5 meetings.....	15 00
Erland Lee, Secretary, 5 meetings.....	15 00
John Clough, Sanitary Officer, 2 meetings.....	9 00
Sanitary Officer's expenses.....	17 50
Dr. Green, salary M. O. H.....	50 00
Dr. Green, expenses Prov. Bd. of Health Conventions.....	25 00
	\$161 50

Included in this report is the following report of the M. O. H.:

Report Stoney Creek, Dec. 14, 1918.

To the Members of the Board of Health of the Township of Saltfleet:

Gentlemen,—

In making this my annual report I am pleased to state that the sanitary condition of the Municipality has been on the whole good. There has been practically no Typhoid-fever, Diphtheria or Scar-

let-fever and only a few cases of measles, whooping cough and mumps.

The waters of two wells were sent to Toronto Laboratory for analysis and both showed contamination. The fault of the wells was corrected and sickness disappeared from the families using them.

The Schools were visited and in every case they were found clean and well ventilated.

I inspected the slaughter houses and found that the one on the premises of Mr. Staples was not conforming to the law respecting slaughter houses.

The Municipality was visited by the dread disease of acute influenza and although there were innumerable cases there were very few deaths.

The outbreak of the disease impressed me with the fact that with such a thickly populated district employing so much transient labour that without any organized means of looking after sick there must be increased expense in caring for the poor; also the proper housing of such tenants is very important. This should have the careful consideration of the Township Council.

The following diseases were reported:—

Measles, 24; Diphtheria, 0; Small Pox, 0; Scarlet Fever, 2; Whooping Cough and Mumps a few; Acute Influenza generally throughout the Municipality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ERLAND LEE, Secy. T. J. MAHONEY, Chairman.

Treasury Officer's Report

Fruitland, Dec. 16th, 1918.

To Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Councillors of the Township of Saltfleet:

Gentlemen,—

In presenting my final report for the year 1918 I find it will not be advantageous to work out percentage of attendance on account of closing of Schools by order of M. H. O., sickness and scarcity of labor.

In all cases reported parties when informed complied with law with exceptions of two, which were taken before the Magistrate and made examples of by securing convictions.

Respectfully submitted, Your obedient servant,

J. R. COWELL, Treas. Officer.

S. Hildreth's Report, 1918

Money spent out of General Fund on Smith's Mountain.....	\$ 142 66
On Fifty Mountain.....	37 75
Cost of Ed. F. Farley's bridge and grading road.....	184 13
Cost of bridge by J. Armstrong's.....	129 12
Cost of two cement bridges.....	663 63
Grading road on 6th Con. and grading up to cement bridge.....	28 75
Cost of other work on Mountain roads.....	148 40
Cost of all stone for work on Mountains in my jurisdiction.....	319 41
	\$1658 85

Sold old bridge material and paid same to Treasurer..... 10 20

The Council then adjourned.

ERLAND LEE, Clerk. S. HILDRETH, T. J. MAHONEY, Reeve.

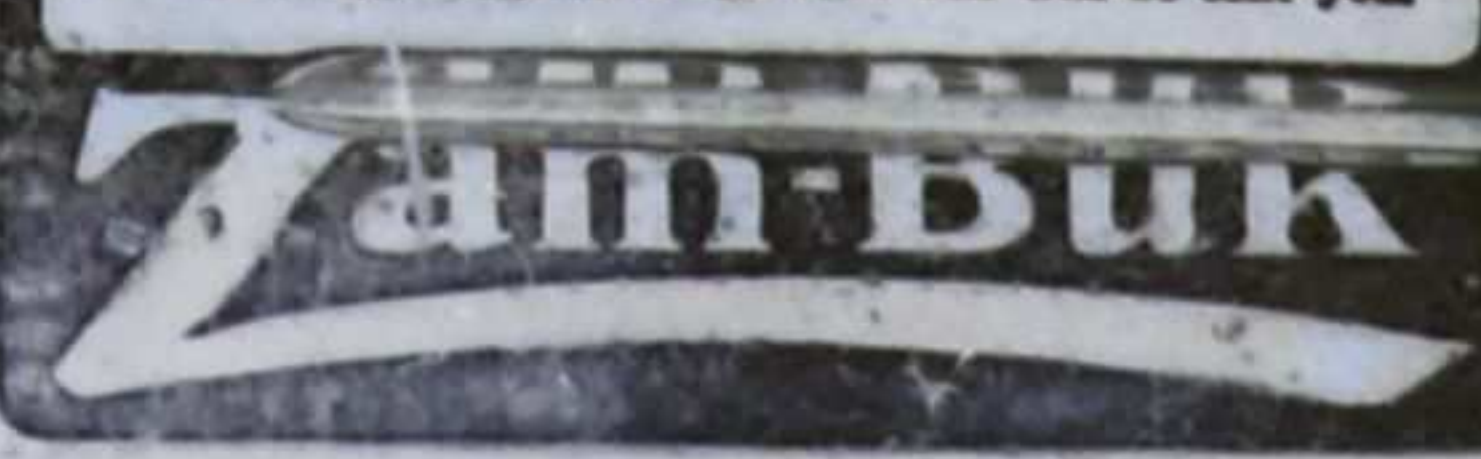
WARNING!

The death of a munition worker was recently reported as a result of blood-poisoning from a slight cut.

Now we are all more or less liable to accidents, both at home and at work, but we can protect ourselves against serious consequences by applying Zam-Buk immediately an injury to the skin is sustained.

Zam-Buk contains very unusual qualities. It is a strong antiseptic, and at the same time is very soothing and healing. It is, therefore, capable of ending the pain and destroying the poison in a wound before healing. Zam-Buk not only destroys all germs in a wound, but by protecting it from the germ-laden air keeps other diseases out. At the same time the healing essences of Zam-Buk grow new skin, which gradually covers the sore place and a complete cure is the result.

There is nothing else known to science which will perform the healing miracles done by Zam-Buk. This is because of the secret herbal composition of this balm. Be prepared for any emergency by keeping a box of Zam-Buk on hand. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send in stamp (for postage) and FREE trial box will be sent you.



Try an Independent Ad

Four British Divisions First Troops to Reach The Hindenburg Trenches

THE first troops to leap into the trenches of the Hindenburg line were elements of the four British divisions—the London, Lancashire, Lowland and naval—which assaulted Henin hill. All but the first of these four divisions, which was weary from previous hard fighting alongside the Americans north of the Somme river, battled twelve days until they reached the Canal du Nord, which they attacked simultaneously with the Canadian divisions. They constituted an important part of the force which broke through the Drocourt-Queant switch line.

These divisions which formed the 17th corps under the command of Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson, took 6,000 prisoners and in twelve days advanced twenty-three kilometers (nearly fourteen miles) on a front varying from five to three and one-half kilometers in width against the most determined opposition which the enemy has offered in the present offensive. Before the switchline was entered sixteen enemy divisions were identified opposite the lowland and Lancashire territorials and the naval divisions. These broke into the switch northwest of Queant, where it forks from a single defence into supports and front lines. The corps commander chose the point of branching and north of it for the attack.

Without the aid of tanks, all of which were being employed further north with other divisions the corps after a brief artillery preparation and shelling the deep wire entanglements crept in the grey of the dawn to where sappers had cut paths through the remaining wire. In the greatest possible masses they rushed a parallel trench along a front of only several hundred yards while machine gunners established protection on their left both in and out of the trench. More troops passed in the breach and the naval division climbed out moving east and fighting the support troops on the way. The Lancashire men fought against the southeastern or support branch of the switch while the lowlanders who had come from Palestine and were fighting their first battle in France moved along the front of the trench from the fork where it began.

The enemy was probably surprised by the audacity of the attack and also much diverted by a heavier onslaught occurring simultaneously. The majority of the Germans were in their dugouts enjoying comfort and safety. I have often mentioned how the British proved that these caverns could be unsafe. As they moved along and mopped them up in the most scientific manner, the majority of the Germans surrendered upon demand but sometimes they would not come out without coaxing or the use of bombs.

It was not easy work or all successful. Henin hill on the old Hindenburg line between Henin-sur-Coujeul and Fontaine les Croisilles was the beginning point. Late on the afternoon of August 23rd the British were holding a line on the western slopes of the hill while the enemy was protected by the bulwarks of the famous battalion just over the edge of the hill with outposts on the edge nearest the British. The British moved up the hillside in open formation and the enemy fired with little success on the small groups. As the men reached the position assigned to them they changed into extended order, advancing on their stomachs or walking with their elbows so to speak. Then they surrounded a number of the outposts and finally leaped into the trench with a yell. Some of the enemy endeavored to repulse them by counter-attacking, going out of the trenches to meet the oncoming lines, but the superior British bayonet work proved an important factor in defeating the purpose of the Germans.

After a few hours the key position was entirely in British hands while long lines of prisoners moved back to the rear. The most serious reverses and the heaviest losses suffered by the corps were at Bullecourt and Reincourt, but even with these to bring up the average the total casualties in the operations since Aug. 2 are considered light. The taking of Bullecourt and Reincourt was accomplished by sheer strength and courage against an enemy defence backed up by orders to hold or die, for those points were the last defence before the Drocourt-Queant switch line and proved to be the gateway in the switch already described.

On the afternoon of the day when the Bullecourt defences were occupied and before they were well established there the enemy launched furious attacks from Hindencourt and northwest of Bullecourt with considerable success for he drove the British corps out of its positions. The enemy followed up the advantage of the initiative with combined gas shells and high explosives after what seemed like massed machine gun formations had forced the British to retire until they were several thousand yards from the post held on August 29.

No sooner had the enemy attacks ceased and while the German command was probably receiving the congratulations of their chiefs than the troops in support passed through the ranks of their tired comrades against the astounded Germans who were driven back twice as far as they had been before they counter-attacked. Bullecourt and Reincourt being passed the switch line was the next objective, including the capture of Queant by encircling. Not only was all this done on Sept. 2 but the naval division passed up on the heights above Inchy preceded by a corps of cyclists.

Contractor's and Builder's Supplies

Lime, Portland Cement
Plaster Paris, etc.
Plastering Hair
Mortar Color
Lath

All other Contractors' Supplies

H. & J. Dow

41 Main St. West
Telephone 771. HAMILTON

CARPETS CLEANED UPHOLSTERING

Write or Phone 2674
F. HARVEY
70 Alanson St., Hamilton

HONESTY

There are lots of honest people in the world. If you have lost something, perhaps an "honest" person found it.

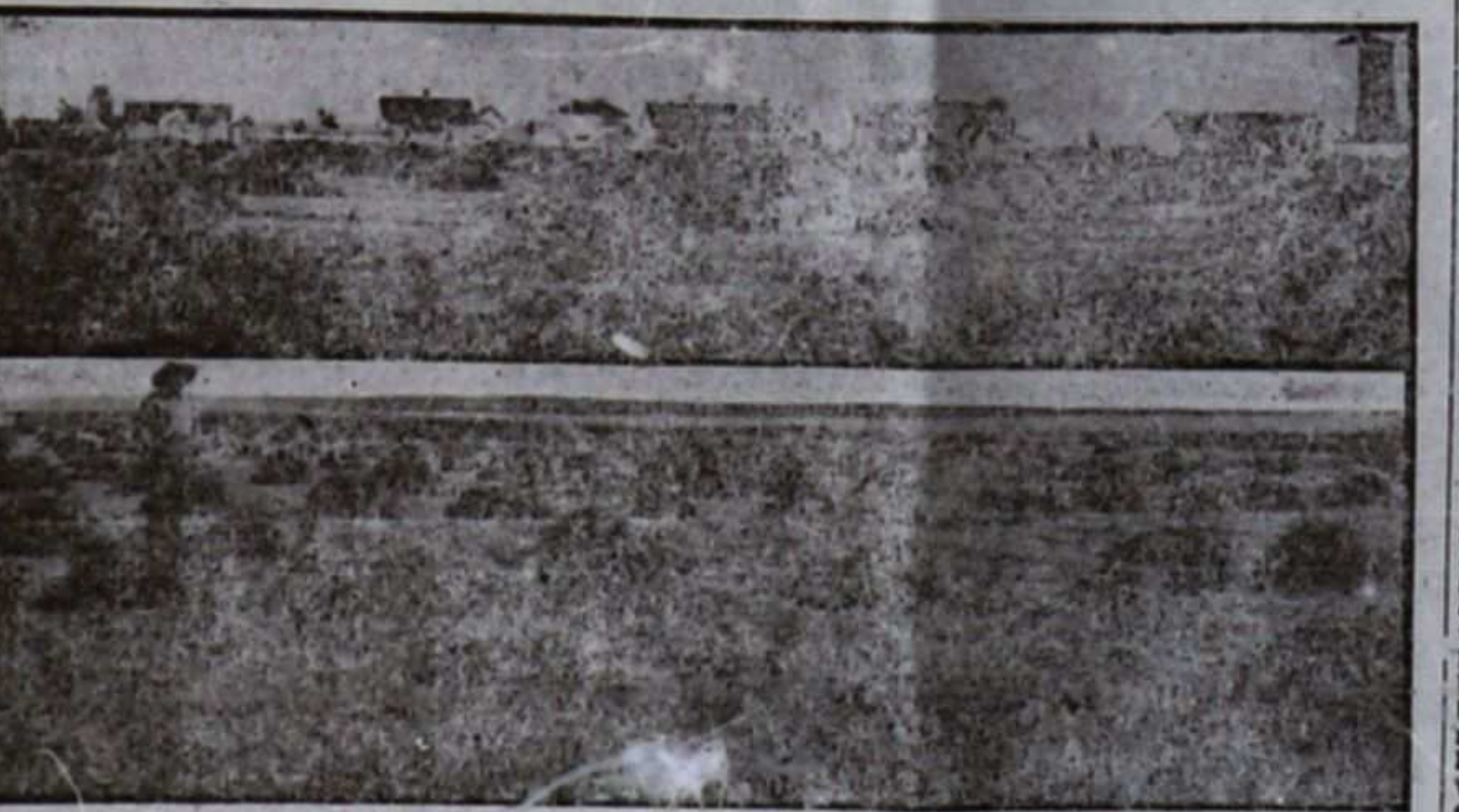
This is an honest paper and honest people read it.

Tell them about your loss in our Classified Want Ads.

THE CONNAUGHT SHOP

Jaeger
Wolsey Underwear
Turnbull
EXCLUSIVE AGENT for
Atkinson's Irish Poplin Tie
R. B. McLELLAND
Royal Connaught Hotel Bldg.

ALFALFA AND PROSPERITY



If there is one crop more than another on which the prosperity of a country may be firmly established it is alfalfa—the king of fodder crops. This wonderful crop has been the foundation of successful irrigation agriculture in the United States, and history is now repeating itself in Canada. In Southern Alberta already an important alfalfa growing district—government reports show that there were 35,000 acres in this crop this year—farmers are using more and more of their irrigated lands every year for the growing of this valuable fodder, and it is only a question of time when the fertile lands of Southern Alberta will rank among the largest alfalfa producing areas on the North American continent. The country is still young. Thousands of acres of irrigable land have not been touched by the plow. Thousands more have been broken during the last two seasons and are not yet ready for this crop, as it does not do well until the soil has been thoroughly integrated—a process which is best accomplished by the growing of one or two other crops beforehand. Then, too, during the last two years the most urgent call has been for wheat.

For the growth of alfalfa Southern Alberta is extremely well favored. Alfalfa requires abundant sunshine and a warm summer temperature. Southern Alberta has both. During the summer months the days are much longer than they are farther south, and the sun shines almost continuously. Alfalfa does best on rich,

deep, well-drained soil. These are special characteristics of the soil in Southern Alberta. Alfalfa thrives best under irrigation, in arid and semi-arid climates. The climate of Southern Alberta may be said to be semi-arid, and under irrigation alfalfa grows there to its highest perfection. In the Lethbridge irrigation district, which is the oldest of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, alfalfa is beginning to be looked upon as the mainstay of the farmer. Yielding from three to four tons to the acre, and in some cases even more, two cuttings, and selling at from 12¢ to 20¢ a ton, alfalfa now brought farmers returns of \$100 an acre and upwards in one season. It is no wonder that a visitor driving through this country recently and seeing a beautiful green alfalfa field on every hand would pronounce it one of the most prosperous districts in the whole of Western Canada.

But besides these very satisfactory returns from the sale of the hay, alfalfa is of inestimable value on account of the improved condition in which it leaves the soil in which it has been grown. Enormous yields of other crops have been obtained on land previously growing alfalfa. In 1917, which was by no means an extraordinary crop year, 757 bushels of potatoes to the acre were raised at Lethbridge on land which had been in alfalfa the previous year. Wheat on similar land yielded on successive years 58 and 59 bushels to the acre. Coming nearer to the present, two

acres of land near Lethbridge that were planted to tomatoes this year after being in alfalfa for a few years, produced 35,000 pounds of ripe fruit in less than two months after being set out.

And this is not all that can be done with the irrigated lands. To obtain the fullest revenue would require that no roughage be sent from the farms as such, but only in the form of butter, cheese, beef, mutton and pork. The plant food contained in alfalfa hay is often more than the money actually received for the hay itself, high though it is. If only unmanufactured products were sent away this valuable plant food would be left on the farm, giving it every year increasing fertility. It is said that for every acre of irrigable land at least one head of cattle, or a proportionate number of hogs or sheep, can be supported all the year round. This fact is beginning to be appreciated, and it means that many times the number of livestock at present kept can be maintained on these irrigable lands. And as the number of livestock increases, the prosperity of the country will grow correspondingly. There are already signs that the time is not far distant when the irrigable areas of Southern Alberta will become the home of the most closely settled and most prosperous mixed farming and stock raising communities in the Canadian West, and indeed, one of the most prosperous communities on the whole of the continent.

You Can Have Christmas Cheer the Year 'Round

AGAIN we approach the Holiday Season. It will soon be time for us to say to one another, "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." What a splendid time for you to decide to put into your home those things which bring help, comfort, contentment and lasting cheer for every member of the family.

DELCO-LIGHT provides bright, clean, safe electric light for the house and barn; also electric power to run the washer, cream separator and other light machinery. It brings city conveniences and modern benefits to the country home—makes the farm a better place to live and to work—and soon pays for itself in Time and Labor saved.

PLUMBING HEATING LIGHTING TINSMITING

WRAYS, Grimsby

Over 60,000 satisfied users endorse Delco-Light

Cheap Apples

GREENINGS, per 11 qt. Basket.....	25c
BALDWIN'S, per 11 qt. Basket.....	25c
GOLDEN RUSSETS, per 11 qt. Basket.....	25c
NORTHERN SPIES, per 11 qt. Basket.....	35c

Bring your own Baskets

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON,
Grimsby, Ont.

A Tramp in Autumn

THE Canadian autumn is no season to be trifled with and one is apt to find oneself too breathless for words before its magnificence. It is an epic of color in which all the splendor of the year seems to dance for an instant into a mighty finale of scarlet, gold and crimson.

The Ottawa river and its tributary, the Gatineau, which extends opposite the city, roughly parallel each other for a distance, and at one place a walk of 20 miles from a tiny station on the Gatineau will bring you over the hills to an even tinier station beside the Ottawa—provided you can do the distance over the vilest of roads in the bare seven hours between trains and dark on an October day. We thought we could, we, that is the boy, who is really a girl, the botanist and I, for we had made many other trips in the neighborhood not quite so long, and had learned to get out of holes when we got in them and to find our way about when paths gave out and promising bush roads ended in a timber cut.

So here we are at our Gatineau river station, half-past ten in the morning, and off we start, pack on back, up the hill. The morning is suspiciously bright for October and the botanist shakes an experienced head, but thinks it won't rain before dark. The autumn woods are glorious; maple trees are vivid scarlet, green and crimson, here are birches dropping a golden largesse on the ground, while the dark pines seem to stand aloof both from magnificence and from change. We come to a village, a thing of sawmills and sawdust where a little river is dammed into a log-packed lake, and the sound of a buzz-saw drones into the silence. With a whoop and a rush the children break out from school, stopping an instant to stare and gabble shrill wonder at anyone's madness in walking when they might ride or stay at home.

For us this village is the first parting of the ways and our maps are inscrutable. The botanist knows the paths and volunteers for service. He comes back mystified. There is a road all right, and a diagram in the dust has fixed the next few miles of it in his head, but as for the stopping place, there used to be one, that is all! On we go until our desire and a hillside brook suggest lunch. The boy prides himself on his camp cooking, but the botanist of a thousand camps bids him sit still for once and see how it is really done—and the result is received with cheers. We sit around the fire for a minute or two, but the 10, 15, 20-mile verdict of the villagers is still in our ears, so we pack up and put our very best foot foremost.

The suspicious sunshine has given way to wispy clouds and a sighing wind and the botanist withdraws his time limit about the rain. We are out on the height of land now; on either side of our water-puddled path stretches a black bog and away in the west a little lake glints. At last we meet a plodding figure, the first we have seen outside the village, and he knows something at any rate, even if it is not encouraging. Three miles more to the lip of the Ottawa Valley and another three to the station, and as for that hotel, he had heard there used to be one, but "he came from up the river." We look at each other rather blankly; the further we go the further seems to go out shelter before us, but we are getting reckless and we can't go back anyhow. So we trudge on, for we are desperately anxious to see the Ottawa Valley by daylight.

We just do it—just and no more—for quite suddenly in the fading light we walk right out on the edge of a mighty cliff sweeping straight to the river flats. In the distance the great river lies like a silver ribbon unrolled in the dusk, and here and there amongst the flat fields farm houses or barns—it is too dark to decide which—suggest a roof over our heads at least. We are in a real hurry this time, for a light has just been lit somewhere far below us, the road twists interminably and we have, so to speak, run from scent to view. We find the cottage and now our inquiries are solely concerned with beds and breakfasts, for the miles lie behind us.

"Yes," says the cottager, in words of portent, "there used to be a place up the road a bit, but it was burnt down three years back." As they say in the movies, we register consternation; no wonder we never got past rumor! The cottager proceeds, "The station house might take you in if the boys aren't at home, they work up the river." Consternation turns to hope once more, and as we go for the last lap of the race, we feel that a stream, and we decide to stop and have supper; so we scramble down and scratch about in the dark for dry wood and leaves or anything that will burn.

We are soon on the road again, and with our packs the only light things in our world we stumble along in ruts and holes. The rain begins to fall straight and softly. Another mile and we are on the station platform knocking at the house door, and are bidden entrance in an unexpectably English voice.

In the morning, pouring down, as breakfast we make a bet for the train and are pulled back to town as we plan to make the train again, this time from the other end so as to get the view of the Ottawa Valley by daylight and to end up at a small hotel which we knew for certain to be standing beside the Gatineau river.

GATES AND STILES.

Beauty Marks on Landscape of Old England.

Gates and stiles are not, of course, international ideas, that is to say, in the sense by which, namely, the innumerable gates, five-barred, six-barred or otherwise constructed, and the stiles which, in a sense, are to be found scattered everywhere over the countryside of England giving access to field and meadow. Many countries make it do without gates altogether, just as they manage to do without hedges, but in England and Scotland, and Ireland, too, for that matter, no field but has its gate. They are to be found everywhere from Land's End to John o' Groat's and from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway. Hedges, it is true, may give way to the rough stone walls of the north, but the gate holds its own everywhere. And yet, in spite of their great number, there is a strange individuality about gates, and as it is always the case, the more intimately one knows them, the more does this individuality appear. In any well-known and well-tramped stretch of country, they become well-loved landmarks and their peculiarities familiar incidents which the true lover of the country would not have changed. There is the gate, for instance, which must be lifted at the latch end in order to release the big rusty hook by which it is fastened; the gate that always shuts in a tremendous hurry; the gate that opens in a tremendous hurry; the disreputable-looking gate, repaired with furze bushes; the old gray gate, only opened at hay or harvest time, covered with lichen, with nettles and dog grass growing high up on its bars. Then there is the gate with one new post, the old one, worn and weather beaten, lying in the hedge close by; the forbidding looking gate, covered with rusty barbed wire, and the gate that is never open and never shut, but sadly out of plumb, stretches itself lazily across the overgrown by-path. But the list might be added to indefinitely.

One always takes these gates as a matter of course; almost instinctively, one tackles each particular one in the particular way it demands, and any sudden repair of a well-known defect is a perfectly good subject for conversation and a welcome piece of news "in the village."

Second only to gates, in universality and importance are stiles. They are fewer, of course, for stiles only become necessary where there are footpaths, but as there are footpaths and "immemorial rights of way" in all directions across the country, stiles are pretty numerous. It has been this way too for centuries.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way, And merrily bent the stile-a; A merry heart goes all the day, Your mad tires in a mile-a.

So sang that sorry rogue Autolycus in "The Winter's Tale," and although he was singing in Bohemia, Shakespeare was thinking, as he always did, quite frankly of England.

Then stiles are surely even more individual than gates. There is a certain rough pattern for gates; they differ, much as those who make them differ, simply in appearance, but a stile may be almost anything that gives access to man but not to beast to the other side. They are, in the vast majority of cases, the obvious outcome of their immediate surroundings. That large stone which forms the first step maybe, is clearly out of the bed of the brook close by, while the rough-hewn stakes and steps of oak or pine, or what not, have all the air of coming from close at hand. So as one travels north, and the green fields and broad acres of the home counties give way to the bleak uplands and moors which stretch out on either side of the Pennines, the stile takes on a new character. It ceases to limn itself in wood, in countless different forms and contraptions, and becomes simply a series of rough stones jutting out from a rough stone wall, over the top of which blow all the winds, and when one may have "a view of all the world." Stiles, like gates, and gates, like stiles, are truly a great and engaging army, landmarks of happy recollection to those who love the English countryside.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Was Collector.

The newer type of collector to which the war has given rise, a London correspondent writes to the American Art News, occasions not a little worry and also some amusement to the art dealers on account of his (or her) naivete. A specimen of this class, a woman, recently invaded one of the London art stores and asked to be shown an "antique" chest of drawers. "On examining the Jacobean example to which her notice was directed, she pulled out one of the drawers and pointed out that there were evidences of its having been used. Unconvinced that such a state of affairs was only natural in the case of a piece of furniture of so great an age, she complained bitterly that she had asked to see "antique" furniture, not second hand! She would certainly not dream of buying for her new house furniture that had been used by some one else!"

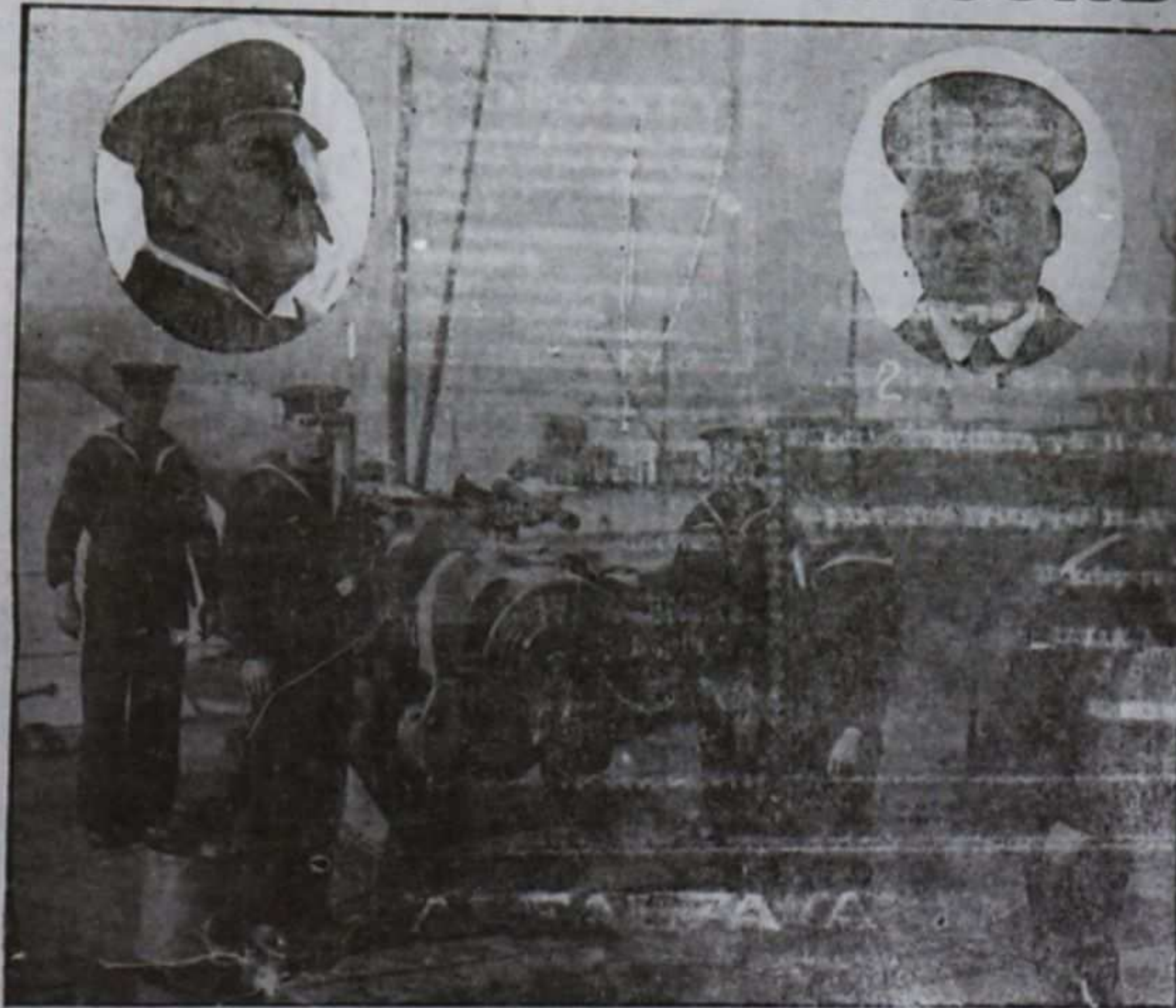
A Disappointment.

An editor's disappointment may be judged from this item in a western paper: We intended to have a death and a marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we were accordingly cheated out of both.

"Have you any nice fowls to-day?" "Yes, you would wish a dressed chicken?" "No; it's rather expensively dressed, I presume. Just send me one with a limona on and I will have the cook dress it."

Wishing All Our Customers A Merry Christmas AND Happy New Year K. M. STEPHEN, Grimsby EVERYBODY'S STORE

EMPRESS'S WAR RECORD



(1) Captain Geo. S. Webster, R.N.R., of the "Empress of Britain."
(2) Arthur E. Philp, Chief Engineer of the "Empress of Britain."
(3) Six inch gun crew standing by the gun on the "Empress of Britain," at right Chief Officer F. H. Moore, who gave the gunners the range.

THE "Empress of Britain," which sailed from New York on Sunday afternoon with 150 officials of the British War Mission, Y.M.C.A. and Knights of Columbus workers, has already covered 173,130 miles since the outbreak of hostilities, when she was taken over by the British Government and has transported 110,000 troops overseas. She took thousands of Australians and Britishers to Gallipoli, and was one of the transports assigned to take them away. The Suez Canal being closed, she made a 16 months trip around the Cape of Good Hope with troops for German East Africa and also for Mesopotamia. She made eight trips with Canadian troops and for the first ever of the war, patrolled the coast of the Adriatic as an admiralty cruiser.

It was during one of the trips across the Atlantic with 5,000 troops

aboard, that a German submarine launched two torpedoes, one of which, due to a lucky zig-zag, missed the bow by three feet, and the other passed a dozen feet astern. At least a dozen attacks were made upon the "Empress of Britain" during the war, by U-boats.

Captain George S. Webster, R.N.R., who is the present commander of the "Empress of Britain," has made 37 trips across the Atlantic since the outbreak of the war. When the "Empress of Britain" reached New York last Tuesday, she had aboard 2,450 U. S. troops, including 400 sick and wounded heroes, and she is returning to Liverpool for more. When this work of repatriating U. S. troops is finished, she will return to her home port, St. John, New Brunswick.

During the war, the C. P. & S. ships have transported over a million troops and passengers on war bus-

ness. Only eight soldiers were lost by enemy action. The "Empress of Russia," now in Liverpool, will take troops to Australia, and then return to her regular route across the Pacific from Vancouver to ports in the far east. The "Empress of Asia" will go back to Vancouver through the Panama Canal with Canadian troops enlisted in British Columbia.

Arthur Edward Philp, O.B.E., Chief Engineer of the "Empress of Britain," and Senior Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., has been on the "Empress" throughout the war and has never missed a trip. He was personally decorated by King George for his services and is an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. His services on transports cover four wars, the Benin and Ashanti expeditions, the South African war, and the present war. His fellow officers call him "Pa."

along the top two boards nailed to

When the weather begins to get so cold that there is danger of the roots freezing, the top of the pit should be covered like the rest of it. Later on, when steady cold weather sets in, it may be necessary to put on another cover of straw and on top of that a second layer of earth. The thickness of these two covers will depend entirely on local conditions. It should be so chosen that the roots are protected against frost.

In order to enable adequate regulation of the temperature during the winter when the pit is all closed in some sort of ventilation system should be installed where the pit is being built. Perhaps one of the best systems is one using vertical shafts may be plugged at top in the top of the last cover of the pit, and placed at intervals of any where from six to ten feet. These shafts may be plugged at the top in case very severe cold makes it necessary.

The advantages of using vertical ventilating shafts are several. One of the most obvious is that the temperature in the pit can be taken at any time, thereby of course making it possible to ascertain whether the temperature is suitable. The temperature should not be allowed to

drop below 32 degrees nor should it be allowed to rise over 40 degrees. In case the temperature in the pit shows a tendency to go too low, more cover should promptly be put on; and in case the temperature rises too high, the pit should equally promptly be opened for a short while so as to allow it to cool off.

THE FIREFLY OF FRANCE' RECORD OF DARING DEEDS

Wallace Reid Has Strong Role in Universal War Photography.

The daring deeds of the aviators in the Allied service will form material for song and story long, long after the war is ended. It has largely been a war in the air, as G. Wells, the English author, once prophesied would come to pass. Many a brave birdman has written history in the circumstances of war, and made for himself an unforgettable memory. In the mount picture, "The Firefly of France," which is to be seen at Moore's Theatre on Sat. 28th, 1918, the story of an aviator's exploits are the basis of the story which concerns more particularly the saving of the French flag captured from the Germans. Wallace Reid and Ann Raymond have the leading roles, and made for himself an unforgettable memory. In the mount picture, "The Firefly of France," which is to be seen at Moore's Theatre on Sat. 28th, 1918, the story of an aviator's exploits are the basis of the story which concerns more particularly the saving of the French flag captured from the Germans. Wallace Reid and Ann Raymond have the leading roles, and made for himself an unforgettable memory.

JUDICIAL SALE

of Lands and Chattels of
BELL FRUIT FARMS LIMITED,
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
ONTARIO
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

Pursuant to the judgment and order of sale made in this cause dated November 6th, 1918, there will be offered for sale by public auction, with the approbation of His Honour Judge Gault, Master of this Court at Hamilton, by James A. Livingston, at the Canning Factory of Bell Fruit Farms, Limited, in the Village of Grimsby, County of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, on Thursday the 9th day of January, 1919, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands and premises and other assets in the County of Lincoln, in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1
Vineland Farm being part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 5, Township of Clinton, containing 73½ acres more or less, with brick dwelling house and frame farm buildings erected thereon, and part of Lot 2, Concession 6, same Township, containing about 2 rods, 32 perches. Subject to a first mortgage of \$8,000.00 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from December 1st, 1918, and to a second mortgage for \$2500.00 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from November 1st, 1918. There are approximately 66½ acres in orchard and vineyard and small fruits approximately as follows:

Peaches	17 acres
Plums	15 acres
Pears	10 acres
Apples (dwarf varieties)	8 acres
Grapes	6 acres
Raspberries	½ acre

PARCEL NO. 2
Beamsville Farm, being part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 3, Township of Clinton, containing 155-48/100 acres more or less, with a brick and frame dwelling house, frame boarding house and frame farm buildings erected thereon. Subject to a first mortgage of \$17,000.00 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from August 1st, 1918.

There are approximately 76 acres in orchard and vineyard and 49 acres under cultivation, approximately as follows:

Grapes	40 acres
Peaches	15 acres
Plums	8 acres
Cherries	5 acres
Pears	8 acres
Fall Wheat	9 acres
New Meadow	20 acres
Fall Ploughing	20 acres

with 24 acres of bush and brush lands.

PARCEL NO. 3
The Canning Factory on Livingston Avenue, in the Village of Grimsby, being part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Township of North Grimsby, containing 5-56/100 acres more or less. Erected thereon is a 2½ storey and basement, frame canning factory 169 ft x 61 ft, also 1 storey brick power house 56 ft x 48 ft 6 in., warehouse and office building 2½ storey hollow tile 64 ft x 103 ft, scale house, corn and pea house, boarding house and kitchen, together with the machinery, equipment and tools, office furniture and other chattels as per inventory, and transmission and rights to railway siding.

PARCEL NO. 4
Town Lot at the corner of Elizabeth and Clarke Sts. in the Village of Grimsby, being part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Township of Grimsby, containing 2 acres more or less.

PARCEL NO. 5
The Mountain Farm, being Lots 17 and 18 and the southerly 36 acres of Lot 19, Concession 4, Township of North Grimsby, containing 236 acres more or less, with frame dwelling and farm buildings erected thereon. Subject to a first mortgage of \$6000.00 with interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum from December 1st, 1918.

There are approximately 195 acres under cultivation, 40 acres being tile drained, approximately as follows:

Fall Wheat	40 acres
Fall plowed	90 acres
Meadow lands	65 acres
With 40 acres of bush and brush lands.	

PARCEL NO. 6
Known as the Durham Farm in the Village of Grimsby, being part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Township of North Grimsby, containing 4 acres more or less, together with modern frame dwelling house and frame barn erected thereon. Subject to a first mortgage of \$4000.00 with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from November 13th, 1918.

At the conclusion of the sale of the said lands and premises there will also be offered for sale a used McLaughlin automobile and sundry implements as per inventory.

There will also be offered for sale pursuant to the said judgment and order, with the approbation of the said Master, by the said James A. Livingston, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, the following chattels as per inventory, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, implements, etc.:

(1) At the Mountain Farm here described, on Thursday the 9th, 1919, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon the chattels situate on the Mountain Farm.

(2) At the Beamsville Farm, on Friday, January 10th, 1919, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, the chattels situate on the Beamsville Farm.

(3) At the Vineland Farm, on Friday, January 10th, 1919, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the chattels situate on the Vineland Farm.

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A full description of the lands and premises and chattels may be seen at any convenient time prior to the sale at the office of National Trust Company, Limited, 22 King Street East, Toronto, at the offices of Messrs. E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons, 15 Wellington Street, West, Toronto, at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Grimsby, Ont. and at the residence of the caretaker of each of the farms hereinbefore described, and inspection of the various parcels and chattels by intending purchasers may be made at all convenient times upon application to the person in charge of each parcel.

The Vendor is the mortgagee of the properties and assets of Bell Fruit Farms, Limited, comprised in a certain indenture of the Mortgage, dated June 30th, 1914, and the vendor does not guarantee the title to any of the properties hereinbefore described.

Parcels Numbers 1, 2, 5 and 6 will be sold subject to the mortgages above mentioned, the purchaser in each case to assume the payment of the principal and interest owing on such mortgages respectively, but all bids must be made on the basis of such parcels being unencumbered, the amount owing for principal and interest on the mortgages to be deducted from the purchase money payable on the completion of the sale.

All of the said lands and premises will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the said Master.

The purchasers shall search the title at their own expense.

Each purchaser shall have ten days in which to make any objection or requisitions as to the title and in case any person shall within such time make any objection or requisition which they endor shall be unable or unwilling to remove or answer, the vendor shall be at liberty to rescind the sale, in which case the purchaser shall be entitled only to the return of the deposit money without interest costs or compensation.

On the sale of the said lands and premises no person shall advance less than \$10.00 at any bidding under \$500.00, nor less than \$25.00 at any bidding over \$500.00 and no person shall retract his bid.

Each purchaser shall at the time of sale of said lands and premises pay a deposit or deliver an accepted cheque payable to the vendor or its solicitors of or for an amount equal to 10 per cent of the purchase money and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money into Court to the credit of this cause on or before the 10th day of February, 1919, and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance and to be let into possession, except in the case of Parcel Number 3 (the canning factory) possession of which will be given on March 1st, 1919.

Each purchaser at the time of sale must sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase.

The properties will be conveyed to the purchasers by order of the Court.

All adjustments will be made in each case as of the date of the completion of the sale. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The vendor reserves the right to withdraw from the sale any or all of the chattels at any time prior to the same being declared sold by the auctioneer. The chattels will be sold for cash, purchaser in each case to pay the full amount of the

purchase price and to take delivery of the chattels purchased immediately after the conclusion of each sale.

For further particulars apply to National Trust Company, Limited; Messrs. E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons, or to Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, 25 King Street, West, Toronto. DATED at Toronto this 2nd day of December, 1918.

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELLS

25 King St. West,

Toronto, Ont.

Vendor's Solicitors, JOHN G. GAULD,

Master at Hamilton.



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